

moult; (2) both species were sometimes found breeding together; (3) the general shape and proportions were rather different.

Finally, Mr. Bonhote pointed out that, except in a few very special cases, no two forms of the same species could breed in the same area, and that when two closely allied forms were found breeding in the same locality they must be considered true species.

Concerning Mr. Bonhote's remarks that sexual dimorphism might be regarded as a specific character, Dr. ERNST HARTERT said he could not fully agree with this view. On the contrary, he considered that, where the males of two forms were practically indistinguishable but the females differed, these were very decided subspecies—supposing, of course, that they were geographical representatives. In the case quoted by Mr. Bonhote, moreover, it should be remembered that in Algeria and Tunesia, where the females were different, there was often a decided approach to the male plumage, in so far as many females had black throats, though they did not attain a black back.

Mr. MEADE-WALDO exhibited a clutch of two eggs of the Hooded Crane, *Grus monachus*, on behalf of Mr. W. H. St. Quintin of Scampston Hall, Yorkshire. These were laid in captivity by a bird obtained in 1913 from Herr Hagenbeck. He remarked that *Grus monachus* was one of the rarest of Cranes, confined to a small area in Central Siberia.

Two eggs of the Japanese White-necked Crane, *G. leucauchen*, were also shown, these also having been laid in Mr. St. Quintin's aviaries by a bird bred at Lilford Hall, Oundle.

Dr. VAN SOMEREN sent descriptions of the following new species and subspecies from East Africa and Uganda:—

Cercomela turkana, sp. nov.

This bird is nearest to *fuscicaudata* Blanf. in type of plumage—i. e., having the tail the same colour as the mantle,—

but differs from that species in being more ashy grey-brown, with a sandy tinge to the upper surface, and more sandy-tinged below.

The upper tail-coverts and the edges to the rectrices are not so rufous.

Wing 80 mm., tarsus 23, bill 14.

Range. Turkana country, west of Lake Rudolf.

Type in Tring Museum. ♂ ad., Feb. 1918. Dr. van Someren Coll.

***Eremomela badiceps turneri*, subsp. nov.**

Resembling *E. badiceps*, from West Africa, in general plumage, but differs from that species in being considerably smaller and very much darker above, more brownish grey, less pure grey.

The brown of the head limited to the anterior half of the crown and the superciliary lines.

Wings 49 mm., bill 4, tarsus 14.

Known Range. North Kavirondo and South Elgon.

Type in Tring. ♂ ad., No. 289, 7.12.15, Yala River. Turner leg. for Col. Meinertzhagen.

***Eremomela elegans elgonensis*, subsp. nov.**

This bird differs from all other races of *elegans* in being considerably larger and much more brightly coloured, above and below. Ear-coverts blacker.

Wings 57-60 mm., tarsus 17, bill 6.

Range. Elgon south to Nandi.

Type in Tring Museum. ♂ ad., 21.4.17, Kibingei River, S. Elgon. Dr. van Someren Coll.

Obs. A large series was collected.

***Sylvietta isabellina macrorhyncha*, subsp. nov.**

Nearest to *S. gaikwari* of Somaliland, but differs from that race in being less pure grey above, and paler below with the flanks more deeply tinged with buff. The bill is longer and more slender.

Wings 58-63 mm., tarsus 19, bill (average) 16.

Range. E. Kilimanjaro thorn-bush country to South Ukambani.

Type in Tring Museum. ♂ ad., 30. 3. 18, Tsavo. Dr. van Someren Coll.

Obs. A large series was collected.

Dryodromus rufifrons turkanæ, subsp. nov.

Nearest to typical *rufifrons*, but differs in having the rufous of the forehead extending to the posterior angle of the eye, and in having the white edges to the wing-feathers wider. Mantle rather darker.

Wings 44 mm.

Range. East Uganda to Lake Rudolf.

Type in Tring Museum. ♀ ad., January 1918, Meouressi, Turkwell River. Dr. van Someren Coll.

Obs. Seven specimens were collected all uniform in coloration.

Prinia mistacea immutabilis, subsp. nov.

This race, hitherto confused with *tenella* Cab. (which is limited to the coastal belt), is characterised by being considerably larger and much darker, more brownish-olive on the mantle and more ochraceous-buff below, especially on the flanks. It lacks the wide white supercilium found in the coastal bird. The wing-feathers are more edged with brownish.

Wings 53-57 mm.

Range. East Africa from Ukambani to Uganda (not including the S. Ankole River district).

Type in Tring Museum. ♂ ad., 15. 5. 18, Nakuru Lake. Dr. van Someren Coll.

Obs. For further remarks and description, I would refer readers to my report to be published in the 'Ibis.'

Hedydipna platura karamojoensis, subsp. nov.

This race differs from the typical form by being much greener, lacking the golden tinge to the metallic feathers; and differs most of all in the character of the metallic

feathering, which has a frosted appearance, as is found in *Nectarinia famosa* and its races.

From *adiabonensis* Zedlitz, this race differs in being larger.

The female bird is quite distinct from *platura*, being darker above and lacking the yellowish rump; in being more yellowish below and in lacking the distinct eye-stripe. The whitish tips to the outer rectrices are much more restricted.

Wings 60–62 mm., bill 11–12.

Range. East Uganda and W. Rudolf to Suk.

Type in Tring Museum. ♂ ad., 23. 11. 17, Mt. Kamalinga, Karamoja, Uganda. Dr. van Someren Coll.

Cinnyris habessinicus turkanæ, subsp. nov.

This race differs from typical *habessinicus* in being more golden green above with the rump golden green, not bluish; in having the red breast-band of a brighter, lighter shade, and much wider. The average measurements show this race to be larger than the parent form.

Wings 65–69 mm.

Known Range. East Uganda and W. Rudolf to Suk country.

Type in Tring Museum. ♂ ad., March 1918, Kohua River, Lake Rudolf. Dr. van Someren Coll.

Obs. A large series, in all plumages, was collected.

Anaplectes jubaensis, sp. nov.

Differs from all known forms of *Anaplectes* in being entirely bright red except for the wings and tail, which have the blackish-brown feathers broadly edged with red, slightly paler than the rest of the plumage. The outer edges of the scapulars jet-black, forming a V-shaped line in the interscapular region.

Wings 81 mm.

Known Range. South-west of Juba River.

Type in Tring Museum. ♂ ad., no. 1145, December 1912. Blayney Percival leg.

Obs. I know of five adult males exactly similar in plumage, and all taken in the one locality.

Charitillas kavirondensis, sp. nov.

This species is nearest to *C. ansorgei* Hartert, from Nigeria, but differs from that species in being larger, wing 70–80 mm. compared to 65–73; in being darker olive above and darker on the crown, but the breast and belly paler greyish and the feathers not so olive-brown. The throat is greyish like the breast.

Range. Elgon and N. Kavirondo to Nandi.

Type in Tring Museum. ♂ ad., 9. 2. 17, Kakamega Forest, Turner leg. Meinertzhagen Coll.

Obs. Ten specimens were taken by Mr. Turner and my collectors.

Dicrurus elgonensis, sp. nov.

This remarkable Drongo is nearest to *sharpei*, but differs from that bird in lacking the blue-black gloss and instead having the plumage greenish blue-black. The bill is short and thick, and the forehead-feathers are directed forward, more so than in other African Drogos.

Wings 108 mm.

Known Range. Elgon and N. Kavirondo.

Type in Tring Museum. ♂ ad., no. 1814, 21. 3. 17, Lerundo (Nyarondo of maps). Meinertzhagen Coll., Turner leg.

Obs. Several specimens were collected by Mr. Allen Turner for Col. Meinertzhagen, and others were taken by my collectors in the same district.

Crateropus melanops clamosus, subsp. nov.

This race is nearest to *sharpei*, but is easily distinguished by its much darker grey upper and under surface, the feathers of the breast and abdomen having dark centres. The throat is white with dark shaft-spots to the tips of the feathers.

Wings 115–120 mm.

Range. Highlands of British East Africa.

Type in Tring Museum. ♂ ad., 16. 2. 19, Naivasha. Dr. van Someren Coll.

Campothera teniolæma barakæ, subsp. nov.

♀. Very like *C. teniolæma* from East Africa, but differs as follows:—

The whole of the underside from chin to vent with a clearer white ground-colour without any greenish-yellow wash on throat and upper breast, and barred more decidedly with blackish olive-green. The spotting of the head not so large, and the black cap more extensive. The tooth-markings on the inner webs of primaries and secondaries not so washed with yellow, and the spots of the outer webs of the primaries small and whiter.

Size smaller on the whole.

Type in Tring Museum. ♀ ad., no. 3836, Baraka, N.W. Tanganyika. Grauer Coll.

Mr. J. D. LA TOUCHE sent the following communication on the Red-bellied Rock-Thrushes of China:—

The variation in size of the Red-bellied Rock-thrushes of the Far East has not hitherto been paid much attention to, although I believe that Dr. Sharpe was at one time inclined to separate the Japanese bird on account of its larger size.

The collection of a series of these birds made at Shaweishan (30 miles from the mouth of the Yangtse), all large birds, presumably bound for Japan or North-east Asia, induced me some years ago to study the question. The series I had previously collected was wholly from South-east China, all being winter birds, and, with one exception, all of small size. Since then, I have obtained a series of summer birds from North-east Chihli in North China, and I have ascertained that these are all small birds, varying but little in size from one another.

Seeing, therefore, that the birds obtained or seen by me in their breeding-grounds of North-east China were all small-sized birds, and that the series obtained at Shaweishan on migration was entirely composed of large birds; while a series of birds from Formosa, the Pescadores Islands, and